

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-9. (Cancelled)

10. **(Currently Amended)** A method for ~~restoring-reconstructing~~ administrative data records of ~~relating to~~ a nonvolatile memory that can be written in units of sectors and erased in units of blocks, said ~~administrative data~~ records being stored in a ~~more-rapidly-accessible-an~~ internal volatile flag memory of an assigned memory controller, the method comprising the steps of:

setting up, in one or more memory blocks of the nonvolatile memory, a contiguous reconstruction table for administrative memory data (RKT),

continually updating the reconstruction table ~~in the nonvolatile memory with~~ ~~administrative data~~ records of ~~relating to~~ all write and erase operations in the ~~nonvolatile memory out of the internal volatile flag memory~~, the step of continually updating comprising recording all information with which the administrative data records of the internal ~~volatile~~ flag memory of the memory controller can be completely reconstructed ~~in~~ each case during a restart after a power failure, and

starting a reconstruction when a predefined fill level of the reconstruction table (RKT) is reached, ~~in each case to create a defined initial state of the administrative data records in the internal volatile flag memory and in the reconstruction table (RKT), and~~  
recording the start of the reconstruction as a last entry (OE) in the reconstruction table, ~~and~~  
~~recording a completion entry (FE) into the reconstruction table, every time the reconstruction was successful.~~

11. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The~~ A method according to claim 10, wherein every entry in the reconstruction table (RKT) is one sector or one sector segment long.

12. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The~~ A method according to claim 10, further comprising ~~the a~~ step of repeating the reconstruction of the administrative data records of the internal volatile flag memory ~~is repeated if another power failure has occurred during the reconstruction of the data records.~~

13. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The~~ A method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of recording, every time the reconstruction was successful, a completion entry (FE) takes place in the reconstruction table, ~~said wherein the completion entry containing a counter (FZ), which is incremented with every completion entry.~~

14. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The A~~-method according to claim 13, further comprising for ~~the a~~ renewed creation of the reconstruction table (RKT) after a successful reconstruction ~~and~~, releasing previously used memory blocks ~~are released for erasing in a~~ background program and initializing the erased blocks accordingly.

15. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The A~~-method according to claim 14, wherein the first entry in ~~a the~~ reconstruction table (RKT) is a completion entry (FE).

16. **(Currently Amended)** ~~A The~~ method according to claim 10, further comprising maintaining ~~a an~~ intermediate point table (ZZT) as a portion of the administrative data records, in the internal volatile flag memory, for any invalid block pointers that are contained in a block pointer table (BZT) in the nonvolatile memory.

17. **(Currently Amended)** ~~The A~~-method according to claim 16, ~~further comprising updating wherein, during the reconstruction, invalid block pointers in the block pointer table (BZT) are updated in each case with aid the values of the intermediate point table (ZZT) for invalid block pointers.~~

18. **(New)** A method for reconstructing administrative data records relating to a nonvolatile memory that can be written in units of sectors and erased in units of blocks, said administrative data records being stored in an internal volatile flag memory of an assigned memory controller, the method comprising the steps of:

setting up, in one or more memory blocks of the nonvolatile memory, a contiguous reconstruction table for optimized for storing administrative memory data (RKT), said reconstruction table comprising at least one entry, said at least one entry being one sector or one sector segment long,

continually updating the reconstruction table in the nonvolatile memory with administrative data records relating to all write and erase operations in the internal volatile flag memory, the step of continually updating comprising recording all information with which the administrative data records of the internal volatile flag memory of the memory controller can be completely reconstructed during a restart after a power failure,

starting a reorganization of the internal volatile flag memory when a predefined fill level of the reconstruction table (RKT) is reached, to create a defined initial state of the administrative data records in the internal volatile flag memory and in the reconstruction table (RKT),

recording the start of the reorganization as a last entry (OE) in the reconstruction table, and

recording a completion entry (FE) into the reconstruction table, every time the reorganization was successful.

19. **(New)** The method according to claim 18, further comprising a step of repeating the reorganization of the administrative data records of the internal volatile flag memory if another power failure has occurred during the reorganization of the data records.

20. **(New)** The method according to claim 18, wherein the completion entry containing a counter (FZ), which is incremented with every completion entry.

21. **(New)** The method according to claim 20, further comprising for a renewed creation of the reconstruction table (RKT) after a successful reorganization and releasing previously used memory blocks for erasing in a background program and initializing the erased blocks accordingly.

22. **(New)** The method according to claim 21, wherein the first entry in the reconstruction table (RKT) is a completion entry (FE).

23. **(New)** The method according to claim 18, further comprising maintaining an intermediate point table (ZZT) as a portion of the administrative data records, in the internal volatile flag memory, for any invalid block pointers that are contained in a block pointer table (BZT) in the nonvolatile memory.

24. **(New)** The method according to claim 23, wherein, during the reorganization, invalid block pointers in the block pointer table (BZT) are updated with the values of the intermediate point table (ZZT).